1		ORIGINAL FILE	D THIS
2		D N OF APR	2.5.2022 CQUALITY
3	Michael Willis of the Chase Family,	Clerk of Sup	perior Court
	In Propria Persona P.O. Box 4461,	By. Y Dep	7747
4	CITY OF SEDONA,		RECEIVED
5	STATE OF ARIZONA U.S.A. [86340 Email: aloha777sedona@gmail.com	0]	APR 2 5 2022
6	Phone: +1 (928) 399-9688		YAVAPAI COUNTY ATTORNEY
7			7,7,4,7,4,000,7,7,7,101,4,2,1
8		R COURT OF THE STATE OF	
9	IN AND F	OR THE COUNTY OF YAVAI	PAI
10	STATE OF ARIZONA) CASE NO. CR2019806	61
11	PLAINTIFF) FOR THE RECORD: DECL	ARED WITNESSED
12) TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL	
13	VS.) CHASE FAMILY. FOR-FIL	
14	Michael Willis of the Chase) FROM HONORABLE TINA) TO SUBMIT COPY OF THR	
	Family, Principle Creditor For) FILED IN YAVAPAI SUPEI	
15	MICHAEL WILLIS CHASETM	/	
16) SUPPORT OF MOTION FO	
17	ACCUSED) SENTENCING HEARING O	
) DECLARED WITNESSED T	
18) BY MICHAEL WILLIS OF T) FAMILY	HE CHASE
19		_) FAMIL1	
20	Dated this 26 th day of April, 20	022	
21	Buted this 20 day of riprii, 20	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
22		TH" Michael Willis of the Chase	•
23	*Reminder to COU	RT - <u>18 U.S. Code</u> § 4 - Misprisio	on of felony
24	"FOR THE RECORD:	DECLARED WITNESSED	TESTIMONY OF
25	MICHAEL WILLIS OF TH	IE CHASE FAMILY. FOR-F	FILLING REQUEST
26	FROM HONORABLE TIM	A R. AINLEY TO SUBMIT	COPY OF THREE
27	DOCUMENTS FILED IN Y	AVAPAI SUPERIOR COURT	2022-4-22 MOTION,
28	FILLING REQUEST FROM HONORABLI YAVAPAI SUPERIOR COURT 2022-4-22	E TINA R. AINLEY TO SUBMIT COPY OF THR MOTION, ORDER, BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MC CLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY BY <i>MICHA</i> FAMILY"	EE DOCUMENTS FILED IN OTION FOR CLARITY OF
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ORDER, BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR CLARITY OF SENTENCING HEARING ORDER BY DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY BY MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY"

To HONORABLE TINA R. AINLEY By Asseveration.

¶1. Regarding: The Accused *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family (hereinafter Declarant) "FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF *MICHAEL WILLIS* OF THE CHASE FAMILY. FOR-FILLING REQUEST FROM HONORABLE TINA R. AINLEY TO SUBMIT COPY OF THREE DOCUMENTS FILED IN YAVAPAI SUPERIOR COURT 2022-4-22 MOTION, ORDER, BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR CLARITY OF SENTENCING HEARING ORDER BY DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY BY *MICHAEL WILLIS* OF THE CHASE FAMILY"

Notice

¶2. Notice Is Hereby Given that I, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, The Declarant has undergone a religious conversion to a **Denizen**¹, I do not take oaths, or affirmations. *Gordon versus Idaho* 778 F.2d 1397 (1985), [The United States Ninth Circuit Judge Harry Pregerson.] Psalm 116:11 and Romans 3:41.

¶3. Notice Is Hereby Given that the "FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE

Denizen Definition: Sir Walter Scott "Denizens of their own free, independent state" 1912. William Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England, Book 1, Chapter X, p. 374 "A denizen is a kind of middle state, between an alien and a natural-born subject, and partakes of both." 1765. Gordon versus Idaho 778 F.2d 1397 (1985), -The United States Ninth Circuit Judge Harry Pregerson. "I'm simply saying that since we've all lied in the past and we've lied once or twice today and we're going to lie in the future, why kid ourselves by saying we tell the truth when in fact we do not. It's my position I would be guilty of perjury the moment I said 'Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth so help you God' and I say 'I do' I'm committing a lie." -George Gordon. Psalm 116:11 "I said in my haste, all people are liars" Romans 3:4 "May it never be! Yes, let God be found true, but every man a liar. As it is written"

"FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. FOR-FILLING REQUEST FROM HONORABLE TINA R. AINLEY TO SUBMIT COPY OF THREE DOCUMENTS FILED IN YAVAPAI SUPERIOR COURT 2022-4-22 MOTION, ORDER, BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR CLARITY OF SENTENCING HEARING ORDER BY DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY BY MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY"

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FAMILY. FOR-FILLING REQUEST FROM HONORABLE TINA R. AINLEY TO SUBMIT COPY OF THREE DOCUMENTS FILED IN YAVAPAI SUPERIOR COURT 2022-4-22 MOTION, ORDER, BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR CLARITY OF SENTENCING HEARING ORDER BY DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY BY MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY" is declared witnessed solemn testimony of *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family by asseveration. Asseveration being the proof which *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family gives of the facts of what he says, by appealing to his conscience as a witness. It differs from an oath in this, that by the oath one appeals to **Yahweh** as a witness of the facts of what he says, and invokes Yahweh as the avenger of falsehood and perfidy (treachery or deceit), to punish him, by the courts, if he speak not the truth, which is a set up for perjury, because all men are liars. This is commonly known as an "oath of purgation" that was used in the Dark Ages to slaughter Pagans. **¶4.** Notice Is Hereby Given that, this declared witnessed solemn testimony of *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family by asseveration. Know all these presents that Declarant, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family does state the following: THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family has personal knowledge of the facts stated herein.

Declarant, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family does state the following: THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family has personal knowledge of the facts stated herein THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family is competent to state to the matters set forth herein. THAT all the facts stated herein are correct and certain to the best of *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family knowledge, are admissible as evidence, and if called upon as a witnesses, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family will testify to their veracity. THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family states the following facts;

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<u>Constitution of "The State of Arizona" – 1912.</u> ARTICLE VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

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¶5. "§25. Style of process; conduct of prosecutions in name of state. Section 25. The style of process shall be The State of Arizona, and prosecutions shall be conducted in the name of the State and by its authority." unquote.

Introduction.

¶6. COMES NOW, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, the Declarant in the above entitled and numbered cause, and "Specially" respectfully stamps this Document on the recored, as REQUESTED on *April 22nd 2022* by HONORABLE TINA R. AINLEY and MUST enter this "FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF *MICHAEL WILLIS* OF THE CHASE FAMILY. FOR-FILLING REQUEST FROM HONORABLE TINA R. AINLEY TO SUBMIT COPY OF THREE DOCUMENTS FILED IN YAVAPAI SUPERIOR COURT 2022-4-22 MOTION, ORDER, BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR CLARITY OF SENTENCING HEARING ORDER BY DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY BY *MICHAEL WILLIS* OF THE CHASE FAMILY" on the record of CASE NO. CR201980661, AS REQUESTED on April 22nd, 2022 by HONORABLE TINA R. AINLEY. SEE EXHIBIT – 1. April 22nd, 2022 DOCUMENT is on the grounds of *GOOD FAITH*.

¶6. SEE Case V1300CR201980661 ON COURT RECORD, AND Commission on Judicial Conduct Case Number Number 21-411. There are violations of LACK OF DUE PROCESS, and EQUAL PROTECTION and violations of Honorable JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 "oath of office" filed at the Secretary of State of Arizona records department to the Federal and State Constitutions, and laws of the Territory State of Arizona; Ariz. Crim. R. P. R. 26.10(b)(1) which codifies

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1	"right to allocution" at sentencing." [SEE Case V1300CR201980661 on COURT
2	RECORD: March 15, 2022 "FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED
3	TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. PROTEST
4	VIOLATIONS OF DUE PROCESS OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER
5	D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE
6	PROCEDURAL ACT, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S
7	NUMBER 839377707 VIOLATING HIS OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL
8	CONSTITUTIONS, AND LAWS OF STATE OF ARIZONA; ARIZ. CRIM. R.
9	P. R. 26.10(B)(1) WHICH CODIFIES "RIGHT TO ALLOCUTION" AT
10	SENTENCING." Also, See Filed Document March 15, 2022 exhibits: EXHIBIT 1
11	- Loyalty Oath, EXHIBIT II - Administrative Procedural Act, EXHIBIT III - Ariz.
12	Crim. R. P. R. 26.10(b)(1), EXHIBIT IV – I have a Perfect Right/Duty; John Locke
13	doctrine; Second Treatise of Government; Chapter 19 Of the Dissolution of
14	Government, EXHIBIT V – Investigation; <u>Commission on Judicial Conduct</u>
15	<u>Document</u> , EXHIBIT VI – Disclosure Document, EXHIBIT VII – Commissioner
16	John D. Napper Denied All Documents Dated October 5 th 2021 through March 1 st
17	2022, EXHIBIT VIII – Sentence Court Notes.]
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19	¶7. This Declarant claims and demands all Rights under Yahweh Holy Scriptural
20	Law, The Law of Nations, The Constitution of the United States, The Constitution of
21	The State of Arizona, and the substantive The Common Law at all times, never
22	waiving any rights.
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¶8. The Declarant, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family is ready to file suit in all higher courts. Put on notice: "<u>State of Alert</u>". <u>The Vatican</u> (Most Holy Pope Francis), <u>Privy Council</u>, <u>And Her Majesty The Oueen</u>,

Immaculate Conception Parish Catholic Church (Rev. David J. Kelash) Cottonwood Arizona, Jewish Community Synagogue Sedona (Rabbi Alicia Magal) Arizona, *New Hope Christian Fellowship* Cottonwood Arizona, *Unity* of Sedona (Michael Mirdad) Arizona, *United States Government* (Delaware Corporation by Scotland, owned by Queen), *The White House* (President Biden), Secretary of Defense (Lloyd J. Austin III), CIA/FBI Directors (William Joseph Burns/Christopher Asher Wray), *United States Attorney General* (Merrick Brian Garland), Arizona Governor (Doug Ducey), Arizona Attorney General (Mark Brnovich), Arizona Senators (Kyrsten Sinema/Mark Kelly, <u>Arizona</u> Congressmen/women (Thomas Charles O'Halleran, Ann Leila Kirkpatrick, Raúl Manuel Grijalva, Paul Anthony Gosar, Andrew Steven Biggs, David S. Schweikert, Rubén Marinelarena Gallego, Debra Kay Lesko, Gregory John Stanton), Commission on Judicial Conduct Arizona, The Common Law Court International (Simon), The Common Law Court United Kingdom, The Common Law Court Australia (Mike Holt), The Common Law Court America, United Nations (The Hague, Netherlands; International Criminal Court; Reference OTP-CR-446/21), Domestic/International Media News Outlets, Mrs. Lisa Chaney, Lead Reporter Division II, Yavapai County Superior Court, &c.

¶9. The Constitutions for the several states and the Constitution for the United States are in *exile* according to <u>International Law</u> by Charles G. Fenwick – January 1,

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. Declarant, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family makes this special appearance in *exile*. "We The People" are in *exile* in our own country.

¶10. The several states, including the territorial State of Arizona, and the territorial United States are members of the United Nations who are ² <u>Subservient</u> de facto States and Nation in an unequal alliance. The United Nations does <u>NOT</u> discriminate against any nation they <u>subjugate</u> all. <u>International Law</u> by Fenwick, page 48 discussing the United Nations;

"The charter and the doctrine of sovereignty. It is obvious that the term sovereignty has now *LOST* the meaning attributed to it at the beginning of the twentieth century."

¶11. The United Nations charter was used to <u>overthrow</u> the traditional form of sovereignty by the several states and the United States. The United Nations charter is used for <u>subjugation</u>.

"States may still be described as sovereign states but their sovereignty is sovereignty under the law to which they have <u>bound</u> themselves by the charter." <u>International Law</u> by Fenwick, page 48

"Or better perhaps it is sovereignty in the fields of national or <u>domestic</u> <u>jurisdiction</u> that lie outside the newer areas <u>controlled</u> by International Law. The charter does indeed proclaim as the first of it's principles that the organization is based on the principle of sovereign equality of all it's members <u>but this means NO</u> more than former legal equality in the fields which the charter operates. The term may continue to be used but it <u>MUST</u> be understood in a manner consistent with maintenance of law and order in the

Subservient, a. 1. Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end. 2. Subordinate; acting as a subordinate instrument. These are the creatures of God, subordinate to him, and subservient to his will. **Webester Dictionary 1856 edition.**

Subservant. In law of agency, the servant or agent of another servant or agent. Generally, such agent or servant is principle as to the subservant. See also Subagent. **Blacks Law Dictionary 6th edition.**

International Community. States have now ³ abandoned their former right to be the judges in their own case."

¶12. The de jure several free and independent states and the de jure United States <u>NO</u> longer have the ability to judge, just like Rome we abandoned our rights as free and independent states and nation. By becoming members of the United Nations we have <u>NO</u> Sovereignty, only sovereignty as determined by the <u>Security Council</u>, an alien oppressor. This is my declaration of independence issued as a necessary process to separate from the de facto state according to Title 18 USC Section 506, which exposes the de facto state and it's agencies.

¶13. Andrew Jackson's Veto Message (July 10, 1832) from The Messages and Papers of the Presidents by James D. Richardson 1910 Edition:

Abandon. To desert, surrender, forsake, or cede. To relinquish or give up with intent of never again resuming one's right or interest. To give up or to cease to use. To give up absolutely; to forsake entirely; to renounce utterly; to relinquish all connection with or concern in; to desert. It includes the intention, and also the external act by which it is carried into effect. **Blacks Law Dictionary 6th edition.**

Abandonment, rights. The relinquishment of a right; the giving up of something to which we are entitled.

^{2.} Legal rights, when once vested, must be divested according to law, but equitable rights may be abandoned. 2 Wash. R. 106. See 1 H. & M. 429; a mill site, once occupied, may be abandoned. 17 Mass. 297; an application for land, which is an inception of title, 5 S. & R. 215; 2 S. & R. 378; 1 Yeates, 193, 289; 2 Yeates, 81, 88, 318; an improvement, 1 Yeates, 515; 2 Yeates, 476; 5 Binn. 73; 3 S. & R. 319; Jones' Syllabus of Land Office Titles in Pennsylvania, chap. xx; and a trust fund, 3 Yerg. 258 may be abandoned.

^{3.} The abandonment must be made by the owner without being pressed by any duty, necessity or utility to himself, but simply because he wishes no longer to possess the thing; and further it must be made without any desire that any other person shall acquire the same; for if it were made for a consideration, it would be a sale or barter, and if without consideration, but with an intention that some other person should become the possessor, it would be a gift: and it would still be a gift though the owner might be indifferent as to whom the right should be transferred; for example, he threw money among a crowd with intent that some one should acquire the title to it. **Bouviers Law Dictionary 1856 edition.**

"...It is easy to conceive that great evils to our country and its institutions might flow from such a concentration of power in the hands of a few *irresponsible* to the people.

Is there <u>NO</u> danger to our liberty and independence in a bank that in its nature has so little to bind it to our country? The president of the bank has told us that most of the State banks exist by it's <u>forbearance</u>. Should its influence become concentered, as it may under the operation of such an act as this, in the hands of the self-elected directory whose interests are identified with those of foreign stockholders, will there <u>NOT</u> be cause to tremble for the purity of our <u>elections</u> in peace and for the independence or our country in war? Their power would be great whenever they might choose to exert; but if this <u>monopoly</u> were regularly renewed ever fifteen or twenty years on terms proposed by themselves, they might seldom in peace put forth their strength to influence elections or control the affairs of the nation. But if any private citizen or public functionary should interpose to curtail its powers or prevent a renewal of its privileges, it can <u>NOT</u> be doubted that he would be made to feel its influence.

Should the stock of the bank principally pass into the hands of the subjects of a foreign country, and we should unfortunately become involved in a war with that country, and what would be our condition? Of the course which be pursued by a bank almost wholly owned by the subjects of a foreign power, and managed by those interests, if NOT affections, would run in the same direction there can be NO doubt. All its operations within would be in aid of the hostile fleets and armies without. Controlling our currency, receiving our public moneys, and holding thousands of our citizens in dependence, it would be more formidable and dangerous than the naval and military power of the enemy."

- ¶14. During his farewell address, Andrew Jackson gives a message to the American People on the land, claiming that he had engaged in a battle to save old, traditional ideals from "*privileged monopolies*" of paper money among other things.
- ¶15. Andrew Jackson's Farewell Address (March 4, 1837) from The Messages and Papers of the Presidents by James D. Richardson 1910 Edition:

"We have now lived almost fifty years under the Constitution framed by the sages and patriots of the Revolution. The conflicts in which the nations of Europe were engaged during a great part of this period, the spirit in which they waged war against each other, and our intimate commercial connections with every part of the civilized world rendered it a time of much <u>difficulty</u> for the Government of the United States. ...

...We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the United States and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the South against the North and the North against the South, and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics--topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion. ... Mutual suspicions and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found who are ready to foment these fatal divisions and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics.

What have you to gain by division and dissension? Delude <u>NOT</u> yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation will then be tried in fields of battle and determined by the sword. ...

...Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may NO doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views or the want of due consideration; if they are within the reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power NOT within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will NOT fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts or repealed by Congress NO individual or combination of individuals can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a government and be unworthy of the name if it had NOT the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action. ...

But the Constitution can <u>NOT</u> be maintained nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people, in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property in every quarter of the country, and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. ... In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars, and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted--principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and therefore of necessity influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. ..., every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquillity, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference, and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity and asserting the rights of the human race; but everyone, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured that the men found busy in this work of discord are NOT worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

In the legislation of Congress also, and in every measure of the General Government, *justice* to every portion of the United States should be faithfully observed. No free government can stand without virtue in the people and a lofty spirit of patriotism, and if the sordid feelings of mere selfishness shall usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit, the legislation of Congress will soon be converted into a scramble for personal and sectional advantages. ...Justice--full and ample justice to every portion of the United States should be the ruling principle of every *freeman*, and should guide the deliberations of every public body, whether it be State or national.

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It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the General Government, and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this Government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the Constitution. ... Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed, for one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers or supposed advantages or temporary circumstances shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power **NOT** given by the Constitution, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have in effect but one *consolidated* government.

There is, perhaps, no one of the powers conferred on the Federal Government so liable to abuse as the taxing power. ... Congress has no right under the Constitution to take money from the people unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers intrusted to the Government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive.

Plain as these principles appear to be, you will yet find there is a constant effort to induce the General Government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many powerful interests are continually at work to procure heavy duties on commerce and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public service, and the country has already felt the injurious effects of their combined influence. ... The good sense and practical judgment of the people when the subject was brought before them sustained the course of the Executive, and this plan of unconstitutional expenditures for the purposes of corrupt influence is, I trust, finally *overthrown*.

Designing politicians will support it to conciliate their favor and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters; and since the people have decided that the Federal Government can <u>NOT</u> be permitted to employ its income in internal improvements, efforts will be made to seduce and mislead the citizens of the several States by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the General Government and annually divided among the States; and if, encouraged by these fallacious hopes, the States should disregard the principles of economy

which ought to characterize every republican government, and should <u>NOT</u> indulge in lavish expenditures exceeding their resources, they will before long find themselves <u>oppressed with debts</u> which they are unable to pay, and the temptation will become irresistible to support a <u>high tariff</u> in order to obtain a surplus for distribution. Do <u>NOT</u> allow yourselves, my fellow-citizens, to be misled on this subject. ... The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockets of the people--from the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring classes of society; but who will receive it when distributed among the States, where it is to be disposed of by leading State politicians, who have friends to favor and political partisans to gratify? It will certainly <u>NOT</u> be returned to those who paid it and who have most need of it and are honestly entitled to it.

In reviewing the conflicts which have taken place between different interests in the United States and the policy pursued since the adoption of our present form of Government, we find nothing that has produced such deep-seated evil as the course of legislation in relation to the currency. The Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress, with the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in the payment of the public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the constitutional currency and substituted one of paper in its place.

It was <u>NOT</u> easy for men engaged in the ordinary pursuits of business, whose attention had <u>NOT</u> been particularly drawn to the subject, to foresee all the consequences of a currency exclusively of paper, and we ought <u>NOT</u> on that account to be surprised at the facility with which laws were obtained to carry into effect the paper system. ... But experience has now proved the mischiefs and dangers of a paper currency, and it rests with you to determine whether the proper remedy shall be applied.

The paper system being founded on public <u>confidence</u> and having of itself <u>no intrinsic value</u>, it is liable to great and sudden fluctuations, thereby rendering property insecure and the wages of labor unsteady and uncertain. ... The banks by this means save themselves, and the mischievous consequences of their imprudence or cupidity are visited upon the public. ... We have already seen its effects in the wild spirit of speculation in the public

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27 28 lands and various kinds of stock which within the last year or two seized upon such a multitude of our citizens... It is NOT by encouraging this spirit that we shall best preserve public virtue and promote the true interests of our country; but if your currency continues as exclusively paper as it now is, it will foster this eager desire to amass wealth without labor; it will multiply the number of dependents on bank accommodations and bank favors; the temptation to obtain money at any sacrifice will become stronger and stronger, and inevitably lead to corruption, which will find its way into your public councils and destroy at no distant day the purity of your Government. Some of the evils which arise from this system of paper press with peculiar hardship upon the class of society least able to bear it. A portion of this currency frequently became *depreciated or worthless*, and all of it is easily counterfeited in such a manner as to require peculiar skill and much experience to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine note. ...It is the duty of every government so to regulate its currency as to protect this numerous class, as far as practicable, from the impositions of avarice and fraud. ... Yet it is evident that their interests can NOT be effectually protected unless silver and gold are restored to circulation. ...

Recent events have proved that the paper-money system of this country may be used as an engine to undermine your free institutions, and that those who desire to engross all power in the hands of the few and to govern by corruption or force are aware of its power and prepared to employ it. Your banks now furnish your only circulating medium, and money is plenty or scarce according to the quantity of notes issued by them. While they have capitals **NOT** greatly disproportioned to each other, they are competitors in business, and no one of them can exercise dominion over the rest; and although in the present state of the currency these banks may and do operate injuriously upon the habits of business, the pecuniary concerns, and the moral tone of society, yet, from their number and dispersed situation, they can **NOT** combine for the purposes of political influence, and whatever may be the dispositions of some of them their power of mischief must necessarily be confined to a narrow space and felt only in their immediate neighborhoods. ...

We are <u>NOT</u> left to conjecture how the moneyed power, thus organized and with such a weapon in its hands, would be likely to use it. The distress and alarm which pervaded and agitated the whole country when the Bank of the United States waged war upon the people in order to compel them to

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submit to its demands can NOT yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparing temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals impoverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful prosperity suddenly changed into one of gloom and despondency ought to be indelibly impressed on the memory of the people of the United States. If such was its power in a time of peace, what would it NOT have been in a season of war, with an enemy at your doors? No nation but the freemen of the United States could have come out victorious from such a contest; yet, if you had NOT conquered, the Government would have passed from the hands of the many to the hands of the few, and this organized money power from its secret conclave would have dictated the choice of your highest officers and compelled you to make peace or war, as best suited their own wishes. The forms of your Government might for a time have remained, but its living spirit would have departed from it. ...

The paper-money system and its natural associations--monopoly and exclusive privileges--have already struck their roots too deep in the soil, and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses and desire to perpetuate them will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the General Government as well as in the States, and will seek by every artifice to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you MUST look for safety and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you everyone placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed; and while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the <u>iniquities</u> and <u>mischiefs</u> of the paper system and to <u>check</u> the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject that you must **NOT** hope the conflict will be a short one nor success easy. My humble efforts have NOT been spared during my

administration of the Government to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and something, I trust, has been done toward the accomplishment of this most desirable object; but enough yet remains to require ALL your energy and perseverance. The power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy MUST and will be applied if you determine upon it. ...

My own race is nearly run; advanced age and failing health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human events and cease to feet the vicissitudes of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a land of liberty and that He has given me a heart to love my country with the affection of a son. And filled with gratitude for your constant and unwavering kindness, I bid you a last and affectionate farewell.

-Andrew Jackson

¶16. Court Rulings Regarding Questions of <u>Jurisdiction!</u>

"Once jurisdiction is challenged, the court <u>CANNOT</u> proceed when it clearly appears that the court lacks <u>jurisdiction</u>, the court has <u>NO</u> authority to reach <u>merits</u>, but, rather, should <u>dismiss</u> <u>the action</u>." Melo versus US, 505 F2d 1026.

"The law requires *proof of jurisdiction* to appear on the record of the *administrative agency* and *ALL administrative proceedings*." Hagans versus Lavine, 415 U.S. 533.

¶17. United States versus Alfonso D. Lopez, Jr., 514 U.S. 549 (1995), was a landmark case of the United States Supreme Court concerning the Commerce Clause. It was the first case since 1937 in which the Court held that Congress had exceeded its power to legislate under the Commerce Clause. This landmark Supreme Court case concerned the degree to which Congress could utilize the substantial effects doctrine under the Commerce Clause. The case concerned Alfonso Lopez Jr., a student who brought a gun to his high school. He was arrested and charged under the Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1990. The Court affirmed the decision of the Fifth Circuit, holding that the statute exceeded the authority of Congress under the Commerce

1	Clause, as bringing a firearm to school does not have a substantial effect on interstate
2	commerce. The case marked the end of a long period of the Court broadly interpreting
3	Congress' power to regulate interstate commerce based on the substantial effects
4	doctrine. In a 5-4 vote the Court found that the Guns Free School Zone Act was
5	unconstitutional, and upheld the Court of Appeals decision consequently overturned
6	Lopez's conviction. The Court rejected the Federal Government's claim that crime in
7	schools substantially affected interstate commerce, holding that carrying handguns or
8	crime in schools were not economic enterprise.
9	¶18. Read the Supreme Court cases jurisdiction can be challenged at any time. When
10	jurisdiction doesn't exist, it <u>CAN NOT</u> justify conviction or judgmentwithout
11	jurisdictional power the state <u>CANNOT</u> be said to be " <u>sovereign.</u> " To proceed would
12	be in "excess" of jurisdiction which is as well fatal to the State's/USA's causes.
13	Broom versus Douglas, 75 Ala 268, 57 So 860
14	The same being jurisdictional facts FATAL to the government's cause (e.g. see In re
15	FNB, 152 F 64).
16	¶19. A judgment rendered by a court without <u>personal</u> jurisdiction over the
17	Declarant/Accused is <u>void</u> . It is a <u>nullity</u> . A judgment shown to be void for lack of
18	personal service on the Declarant/Accused is a <u>nullity</u> . Scramek versus Sramek, 17
19	Kan. App. 2 Nd 573, 576-77, 840 P.2d 553 (1992), rev. denied 252 Kan. 1093 (1993).
20	¶20. "A court <u>CANNOT</u> confer <u>jurisdiction</u> where none <u>existed</u> and <u>CANNOT</u>
21	make a <u>void proceeding</u> <u>valid</u> . It is clear and well established law that a <u>void order</u>
22	can be challenged in any court" Old Wayne Mut. L. Assoc. versus McDonough
23	204 U.S. 8, 27 S. Ct. 236 (1907).
24	¶21."There is <u>NO</u> discretion to ignore <u>lack of jurisdiction</u> ." Joyce versus U.S. 474
25	2d 215.
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1	¶22. "Court MUST prove on the record, ALL jurisdiction facts related to the
2	jurisdiction asserted." Latana versus Hooper, 102 F. 2d 188. Chicago versus New
3	York 37 F Supp. 150.
4	¶23. "The law provides that once a State and Federal <u>Jurisdiction</u> has been
5	<i>challenged</i> , it <i>MUST</i> be <i>proven</i> ." Main verses Thiboutot, 100 S. Ct. 2502 (1980).
6	¶24. "Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time." And "Jurisdiction, once
7	challenged, <u>CANNOT</u> be <u>assumed</u> and <u>MUST</u> be decided." Basso versus Utah
8	Power & Light Co. 495 F 2d 906, 910.
9	¶25. "Defense of <u>lack</u> of <u>jurisdiction</u> over the <u>subject</u> matter may be raised at any
10	time, even on appeal." Hill To Developers versus Holiday Pines Service Corp. 478
11	S. 2d. 368 (Fla 2 nd DCA 1985).
12	¶26. "Once challenged, jurisdiction <u>CANNOT</u> be <u>assumed</u> , it <u>MUST</u> be <u>proved</u> to
13	exist." Stuck versus Medical Examiners 94 Ca 2d 751. 211 P2d 389.
14	¶27. "There is <u>NO discretion</u> to <u>ignore</u> that <u>lack</u> <u>of jurisdiction</u> ." Joyce versus
15	US, 474 F2d 215.
16	¶28. "The <u>burden</u> <u>shifts</u> to the <u>court</u> to <u>prove jurisdiction</u> ." Rosemond versus
17	Lambert, 469 F2d 416.
18	¶29. "A universal principle as old as the law is that a proceedings of a court <u>without</u>
19	jurisdiction are a nullity and its judgment therein without effect either on person or
20	property." Norwood versus Renfield, 34 C 329. Ex parte Giambonini, 49 P. 732.
21	¶30. Jurisdiction is fundamental and a judgment rendered by a court that does NOT
22	have jurisdiction to hear is <u>void ab initio</u> ." In Re Application of Wyatt, 300 P. 132.
23	Re Cavit, 118 P2d 846.
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"FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. FOR-FILLING REQUEST FROM HONORABLE TINA R. AINLEY TO SUBMIT COPY OF THREE DOCUMENTS FILED IN YAVAPAI SUPERIOR COURT 2022-4-22 MOTION, ORDER, BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR CLARITY OF SENTENCING HEARING ORDER BY DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY BY MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY"

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licensee, <u>ALL</u> acts of the *agency*, by its employees, agents, hearing officers, are <u>null</u> and <u>void</u>." Doolan versus Carr, 125 US 618; City versus Pearson, 181 Cal. 640.

¶37. "Agency, or party sitting for the agency, (which would be the magistrate of a municipal court) has <u>NO</u> authority to enforce as to any licensee unless he is acting for compensation. Such an act is highly penal in nature, and should <u>NOT</u> be construed to include anything which is <u>NOT</u> embraced within its terms. (Where) there is <u>NO</u> charge within a complaint that the accused was <u>employed</u> for compensation to do the act complained of, or that the act constituted part of a contract." Schomig versus Kaiser, 189 Cal 596.

¶38. "When acting to enforce a state and its subsequent amendments to the present date, the judge of the municipal court is acting as an <u>administrative officer</u> and <u>NOT</u> in a <u>judicial capacity</u>; courts in administering or enforcing statutes do <u>NOT</u> act <u>judicially</u>, but merely <u>ministerially</u>". Thompson versus Smith, 154 SE 583.

¶39. "A judge ceases to sit as a <u>judicial officer</u> because the governing principle of <u>administrative law</u> provides that courts are prohibited from substituting their evidence, testimony, record, arguments, and rationale for that of <u>the agency</u>. Additionally, courts are prohibited from substituting their judgment for that of <u>the agency</u>. Courts in <u>administrative issues</u> are <u>prohibited</u> from even listening to or hearing arguments, presentation or rational." ASIS versus US, 568 F2d 284.

¶40. "Ministerial officers are <u>incompetent</u> to receive grants of judicial power from the legislature, their acts in attempting to exercise such powers are necessarily <u>nullities</u>." Burns versus Sup., Ct., SF, 140 Cal. 1.

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¶41. "The elementary doctrine that the constitutionality of a <u>legislative act</u> is open to attack only by persons whose <u>rights</u> are <u>affected</u> thereby, <u>applies to statute relating to administrative agencies</u>, the validity of which may <u>NOT</u> be called into question in the absence of showing of <u>substantial harm</u>, actual or impending, to a legally protected interest directly resulting from the enforcement of the statute." **Board of Trade versus Olson, 262 US 1. 29 ALR 2d 105.**

VERIFICATION, and CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

¶42. Based upon the Declarant, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASETM sincerely held religious education and training, Declarant knows the Word of our Creator prohibits the swearing to tell the truth by any oath or affirmation, or signing any paper "under the penalty of perjury" as these are oaths, prohibited by our Creator Holy Scriptural Law, because Psalm 116:11 "all men are lairs" as revealed through The Creator Holy Scriptural Law. Declarant quotes the following declared evidence in our Creator Holy Scripture Law by the former tax-gather *Matthew* who was well qualified to produce evidence. He records fully the discourses of **Yeshua ben Yosef** and declares the following evidence: The Apostle *Matthew*'s testimony in the King James Version: Matthew 5:33-37 "Again, ye have heard that it was to them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shall perform unto the Lord thine oaths: But I say unto you, SWEAR NOT AT ALL; neither by the heaven; for it is the throne of Yahweh; nor by the earth; for it is the footstool of his feet; nor by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your speech be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these is of the evil one."

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¶43. I, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, the Declarant, I Am, the identified party in the above entitled "FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF *MICHAEL WILLIS* OF THE CHASE FAMILY. FILLING REQUEST FROM HONORABLE TINA R. AINLEY TO SUBMIT COPY OF THREE DOCUMENTS FILED IN YAVAPAI SUPERIOR COURT 2022-4-22 MOTION, ORDER, BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR **CLARITY OF SENTENCING HEARING** ORDER BY **DECLARED** WITNESSED TESTIMONY BY MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY" to HONORABLE TINA R. AINLEY By Asseveration, and know the contents thereof. I declare that the above is correct and certain to the best of my knowledge. I do claim all my Rights at all times, and waive none of my Rights at anytime, for any cause or reason.

¶44. *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASETM herein declares: THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family is competent to state to the matters set forth herein. THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family has personal knowledge of the facts stated herein. THAT all the *FACTS* stated herein are correct and certain to the best of *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family knowledge, are admissible as evidence, and if called upon as a witnesses, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family will testify to their veracity. THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family states the following facts;

¶45. Further, Declarant sets forth declared evidence in the Creator Holy Scriptural Law by the Apostle *James* who was well qualified to produce evidence: *James*, the Apostle and bond-servant of *YAHWEH* and of *Yeshua ben Yosef* as witness: <u>James</u> 5:12 ⁴

^{4 &}lt;u>James 5:12</u> "But above all things, my brethren, swear NOT, neither by heaven, neither by the earth, nor by any this oath: but let your yea be yea; and your nay, nay; that ye fall not under

[&]quot;FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. FOR-FILLING REQUEST FROM HONORABLE TINA R. AINLEY TO SUBMIT COPY OF THREE DOCUMENTS FILED IN YAVAPAI SUPERIOR COURT 2022-4-22 MOTION, ORDER, BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR CLARITY OF SENTENCING HEARING ORDER BY DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY BY MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY"

2	following statements are the facts, here by verified as he knows them, and are correct,
3	and certain to the best of his knowledge. <u>Deuteronomy 19:15</u> ⁵
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5	Dated this 26 ^h day of April, 2022
6	Mi ()
7	Autograph:
8	Michael Willis of the Chase Family, Seal
9	In Propria Persona, Principal Creator for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASETM, which is a
10	Corporate Identity, a Legal Fiction in all uppercase, a decedent. All rights reserved.
11	1 - maritiment
12	Steven Lee McMillan - As Witness Paul Thorit: Agneberg - As Witness
13	Steven Lee McMillan - As Witness Paul Thorit: Agneberg - As Witness
14	I, Michael Willis of the Chase Family, do hereby certify that I hand-delivered an
15	original copy of this correct and complete autographed and sealed instrument titled,
16	"FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL
17	WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. FOR-FILLING REQUEST FROM
18	HONORABLE TINA R. AINLEY TO SUBMIT COPY OF THREE
19	DOCUMENTS FILED IN YAVAPAI SUPERIOR COURT 2022-4-22 MOTION,
20	ORDER, BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR CLARITY OF
21	SENTENCING HEARING ORDER BY DECLARED WITNESSED
22	TESTIMONY BY MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY" dated April
23	26th, 2022, to the COUNTY OF YAVAPAI COURT CLERK located at Yavapai
24	County Superior Court located at 2840 N. Commonwealth Drive, CITY OF CAMP
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26	judgment."

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¶46. This named Declarant below does here by declare that the preceding and the

"FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. FOR-FILLING REQUEST FROM HONORABLE TINA R. AINLEY TO SUBMIT COPY OF THREE DOCUMENTS FILED IN YAVAPAI SUPERIOR COURT 2022-4-22 MOTION, ORDER, BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR CLARITY OF SENTENCING HEARING ORDER BY DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY BY MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY"

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VERDE, COUNTY OF YAVAPAI, STATE OF ARIZONA, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [86303]. And, I Certified Mailed an original copy of this correct and complete autographed and sealed instrument dated Dated this 26^h day of April, 2022 to the COUNTY OF YAVAPAI prosecutors SHELIA POLK, KENNEDY KLAGGE, STEPHANIE SANKEY, GLEN M. ASAY, GEORGE RODRIGUEZ, LORILEI CASE, KRISTY MATHESON-PARKS on behalf of the Plaintiff, OFFICE located at, 255 East Gurley Street, CITY OF PRESCOTT, COUNTY OF YAVAPAI, STATE OF ARIZONA, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [86301]. Further, I, Michael Willis of the Chase Family, do hereby certify that I certified mailed a file stamped copy of this correct, complete autographed, and sealed instrument to Petitioner. Who holds the original of said instrument, file-stamped, as Michael Willis of the Chase Family property.

Dated this 26 ^h day of April, 2022.	
Autograph:	m
Michael Willis of the C	Chase Family, Seal

In Propria Persona, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASETM, which is a Corporate Identity, a Legal Fiction in all uppercase, a decedent. All rights reserved.

Steven Lee McMillan - As Witness

Paul Thorit: Agneberg - As Witness

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